THE RIO NEWS.

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ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

In the Queen's Bench Division, March 8th, before Mr. Justice Chitty, an important *ex parte* question was raised in connection with the stoppage of the English Bank of the River Plate as to notarial charges and commission upon bills of exchange. The applicants were the Banco do Brazil, who claimed that notwithstanding the decision of the liquidator, the sums of £ 167 16 s. 4d. notarial charges and £ 533 15s. commissions should be admitted for proof as against the assets of the Bank of the River Plate. It appears that the Bank of Brazil drew at Rio de Janeiro certain bills of exchange upon the English Bank of the River Plate in London, amounting, in the aggregate, to £ 218,321 9s. 8d., such bills being payable to the order of the firm specified therein. These bills were duly accepted by the English Bank of the River Plate in London, where they were payable. After the stoppage of the English Bank of the River Plate in the month of July, 1891, the holders of some of the bills had them protested for better security, and the whole of the bills were, after the stoppage, accepted by the bankers of the firm in London. They were presented for payment to the acceptors and were protested by the holders for non-payment. After this they were presented to the bankers of the drawers to get their expenses paid, and the notarial charges amounted to £ 167 16s. 4d. The case was adjourned until Thursday, when Mr. Bray, for the latter bank, resumed his arguments against the plea of the applicants, and Mr. Whitehorn, Q. C., replied for the proprietors of the Bank of Brazil. After a lengthened hearing, his Lordship said the points raised were of considerable importance, and he would take time to consider his decision. Judgment was occordingly deferred.

From the *Times of Argentina*, April 6th.

A FEARFUL DUEL.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock a tremendous duel was fought in La Plata between Mr. Pedro A. Pardo, ex-secretary of ex-President Juarez, supported by Dr. Delcasse and Rear-Admiral Solier, and Colonel Rhode, supported by Messrs. Holmburg and Castellano.

The conditions of the mortal encounter could not have been more calculated to dismiss one or the two combatants from this vale of tears at an express pace, *i.e.*, four pistol-shots, starting at 20 paces distant and advancing until breast touched breast. The scions of duellism stood firm and bravely to their ground; the signal was given and a shot crossed the space and was lost *in nubibus*; an advance was made forwards and another shot was lost in space; a third one went in search of its predecessors, and, when the onward march was further impossible, the fourth shot thundered forth. The combatants were enveloped in smoke, and a chicken was found dead 400 yards off the target. Honor had been fully satisfied, and the party returned home to dinner.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 18th, 1893.

EVENTS in Rio Grande have been destitute of importance during the past week. The federalists are closing in on Uruguayana, which is probably now besieged. A few skirmishes have been reported, but nothing decisive has occurred. A telegram of yesterday reports the capture of the small town of S. Francisco, where some arms were taken, and the gunboats are said to have bombarded Barra do Quarahy, but without effect. The federalists are said to have received money and arms and are animated by certainty of victory. On the contrary the national and state forces, of which so much was expected a few weeks ago, now appear to be destitute of arms and equipment, besides which their number has dwindled from 9,000 to 1,500. Arms, equipment and provisions are now on the way to them from Montevideo, and should the federalists delay an attack much longer they may still be in a position to contest the possession of Uruguayana successfully. From the neighborhood of Bagé and Livramento nothing has occurred although Gen. Tavares has been reported about to besiege both places. The action of the government in sending the minister of war to Rio Grande has excited no slight curiosity, as the specific purpose of his mission is not known. It is believed, however, that the object is to discover some means for a peaceful intervention in the conflict.

THE renewal of the Pernambuco conflict and the repeated assertion that the federal military officials there have been instructed to hasten the deposition of the governor, again calls attention to one of the principal causes of the political disorders now existing throughout Brazil—the interference of the national government in state affairs. It has been the bane of the present administration all through; it began by promoting the deposition of all the governors of the Deodoro regime and it has followed this up by intrigues against every state administration which has shown an inclination to manage its own affairs. The result has been widespread dissatisfaction and demoralization. In Rio Grande it has led to a fratricidal war, which may eventually produce consequences of the gravest character throughout the whole country. In Amazonas, Rio de Janeiro and Maranhão it has led to attempted depositions, and in Pernambuco it has caused a controversy which may develop into an armed conflict at any moment. In every case, the promoters of disorder claim the support of the national government, it being remembered that the revolutionists, or federalists, are the representatives of the legal government established after the overthrow of Deodoro. As long as these intrigues and interferences in state governments continue, disorder will surely prevail and civil government will be impossible. It is idle to talk about republicanism and legality, for there is neither the one nor the other in any part of Brazil. The true republican is a man who honors and obeys the law, and there is hardly an official in Brazil who is willing to submit to that test. And until every official, from the President down, is compelled to keep within the limits of his authority and is made strictly responsible for every infraction of the law and for every abuse of power, a true republican government in this country will be unknown.

IS CHICAGO A SEAPORT?

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd April, 1893.

To the Editor:

SIR,—I should be very much obliged if you could tell me whether it is possible for a steamer to ship in Chicago. I always believed that produce left that city by train for seaport towns, but I am informed that Chicago is a seaport. If you can enlighten me I shall esteem it a favor.

SUBSCRIBER.

Chicago is a seaport, in a commercial sense, as cargoes can be received from, or shipped to foreign ports on vessels not exceeding certain dimensions. There is no regular trade of that character, however, as the dimensions of vessels which can pass the canals are too small for profitable transatlantic service. This will be understood by the fact that the Welland canal locks are 270 feet long by 45 feet wide, with a depth of 12 feet. In 1881 contracts were made to increase this depth to 14 feet, but as there are 25 of these locks we do not know whether the work has been entirely completed. The canals in the St. Lawrence, however, are of less capacity, the Lachine canal locks being 270 by 40 feet, with a depth of 14 feet. The five canals above this had very much smaller locks, but in 1887 the Canadian government was engaged in enlarging them to the size of the Lachine locks. There are six canals in this series with 27 locks, and as some of them were formerly less than five ft. deep it will be seen that their enlargement implies an enormous amount of work. Assuming, however, that they are all completed, it will be seen that the largest vessel which can make a voyage between Chicago and the Atlantic must be within the dimensions of the Lachine locks, viz.: 270 feet length, 40 feet width, and 14 feet depth.

Apart from this, it is to be noted that a great part of the grain shipments from Chicago is by water, the lake vessels carrying cargoes to Buffalo for transhipment by the Erie canal, to Oswego for canal and rail, and to Montreal for transhipment to ocean going vessels. One of the recent points at issue between Canada and the United States was the drawbacks allowed on cargoes carried direct to Montreal in Canadian vessels for the purpose of attracting the grain trade to that port, which was held to be a discrimination against the United States.—EDS. RIO NEWS.

FINANCE AND DISORDER.

Caethe, 24th Feby., 1893.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—Apologizing for intruding on your leisure (that is, if you have any) might I beg you to enlighten me as to how it is that the government do not furnish us with any metallic currency; I do not expect gold, for that, under present circumstances, I suspect is too scarce with them and not so absolutely necessary, but surely they ought to be able to procure and coin some silver, now that this metal is so cheap and abundant, that there is an absolute "glut" of it in the United States, India, Australia and Europe, and thus to rescue us from these miserable defaced, soiled, patched and ragged *trapos* of 2$, 1$ and 500 rs, which are a veritable disgrace to any country calling itself civilized and commercial.

If they cannot manage this, at any rate they surely cannot be so "hard-up" that they cannot furnish us with a supply of nickel and bronze coins of which there is such a scarcity, that one cannot obtain a "penny" to give to the beggars on Saturdays, or get change for the said *trapos* of 500 rs., and this in a country producing gold and diamonds! If this be impracticable, see if they cannot make the said notes of 2$, 1$ and 500 rs. of parchment, when there are so many hundreds of thousands of sheep-skins continually exported from Argentina and Uruguay. They would at all events better stand the "wear and tear" than these dirty, mutilated, patched, and in many cases, utterly illegible notes, which yet continue the absurd incongruity of bearing the ex-Emperor's effigy on them. But, as I confess I am ignorant of the cost of this material, perhaps it would be too expensive a plan to carry into effect; I only judge from the abundance of it in the countries just mentioned.

It seems to me that the minister, Sr. Serzedello, should take out a patent for his financial arithmetic, and not permit any one to use it but himself. It's just like this: 0 + 0 = 1, and by the fusion, or rather the *con*-fusion of two insolvent banks, he can create one solvent. He is trying to convince people that with two *empty* sacks he can produce *one full* one, but I greatly fear that before two years are over poor Brazil will be "stogged" (this is a Devonshire word and signifies being hopelessly involved in a quagmire) up to the neck in an inextricable *aloleira* of bankruptcy and ruin, unless they can coax Rothschild to arrange a loan for them and help them to ride over their financial difficulties. I think the people are getting heartily sick of their sham republic, and are looking back with regret to the old times of the monarchy, but it is too late now. Monarchy is utterly dead and buried in Brazil, and no possible chance whatever that I can see of a "resurgam." It is of no use "crying over spilt milk," and they must now make the best they can of it and endure the facts as they are. They have "swapped" it for a military dictatorship, and really I don't know whether they are deserving of anything better. They want an Oliver Cromwell to rise up among them and put things to rights with a strong and resolute arm. They are too self-conceited and think they have nothing to learn and that no one can teach them any thing, but if they cannot manage their financial affairs better for the future than they have hitherto done, don't you think they would do well to send to Europe for some experienced experts in banking and financial science to give them a few lessons in the art? If not they should be placed under a *tutela* like Egypt and not be allowed to squander and misapply the national revenues so recklessly and scandalously.

It is indeed lamentable, as you justly observe, this continual increase of crimes of homicide and violence, and which are sure signs of retrogression in the civilization of any people, and the laxity or incapacity of the constituted authorities to repress or punish the guilty authors of them. I know of one, a native of the "Sertão," who has no less than 14 *mortes na consciencia* and yet no one cares or dares to meddle with him. He only laughs at and defies all law and authority and roves at large, pluming and glorifying himself on the number of murders and crimes he has committed, just like an Iroquois Indian on the number of his scalps. The knife, revolver and garrucha are his weapons, and together with other *bravos* of the same stamp, he is the terror of the locality which he infests. Surely it is time for the revival of the institution of Jack Ketch and the halter to deal with such scoundrels, for the present penal code is utterly inefficient to repress these criminals, and they generally get acquitted by the juries through *compadrio* and the dread of future vengeance. It is but about a month ago, as you know, that four dreadful cases of homicide occurred at Ubá, in this province, and that too among educated people who call themselves civilized. It is evident that some sharp and decisive remedy is required to check these and similar atrocities. This weak and unreasonable squeamishness of the Brazilian jury against taking the lives of criminals, is both absurd and mischievous, as experience amply proves. When we destroy a venomous snake which has killed a horse, a mule or a cow in the pasture, it is not so much for punishment, as *to prevent its continuing to kill more*, and such should be done with the savage brutes who murder their fellow creatures. I have only related one case of the many which I know.

As for those diabolical monsters, who seem to be a hybrid cross between a satyr and a baboon, I would invent a new and special form of punishment, I mean those who are committing those atrocious crimes of violating little girls of 7 or 8 years of age. After catching and convicting one, he should be strapped up to the trunk of a tree, and as a first instalment, give him six dozen lashes of the cat, and then—well, he won't do it again!

How is it that all these South American "bogus" republics eventually come to grief and ruin? It seems to be attributable in a great measure to the corrupt and spurious form of Christianity which prevails amongst them, which affords no ground or stability for founding the essentials of integrity, good faith, principle or honor in the transactions between mankind, and when conscience is entirely ignored and dispensed with. Those who depend and act on these essentials are like sheep in the midst of wolves, and are speedily devoured, and as soon as all these are disposed of, the wolves for lack of further prey, take to "chawing up" each other. Hence the misery, destruction and ruin which inevitably ensue.

I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

MINEIRO CAETENSE.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—In the Buenos Aires municipal budget for the current year the revenues are estimated at $10,320,000 and the expenditures at $9,640,000.

—The sales of postage stamps in the Buenos Aires postoffice amounted to $102,037 in March last, against $12,855 in the same month of last year.

—The *Standard* relates that a pickpocket in Buenos Aires went to confession recently and actually stole the priest's watch while enumerating his sins.

—The *Standard* says that a new party in Uruguay is in favor of immediate annexation to Argentina. It is a peculiar remedy to take, but perhaps they know no better.

—The emigration from Argentina now exceeds 50 per cent of the immigration, and such blunders as that of the cereal tax in Santa Fé will certainly increase that proportion.

—The Argentine ironclad *Almirante Brown*, which called here for coal last month and had no communication whatever with the city, was put into quarantine for 10 days at Buenos Aires.

—The Buenos Aires municipality is making war on the itinerent fruit, vegetable and poultry dealers in that city, who sell from door to door. They are now required to use carts for their trade, which will of course need a license.

—On the 31st ult., while the steamer *Wordsworth* was lying near the Punta del Indio, Miss Maria Consuelo Van Deurs, daughter of Mr. John Van Deurs, of Buenos Aires, threw herself overboard, and, there being a strong current, all attempts to save her were unavailing.

—The March receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to $744,793.16. The customs receipts for the quarter, including estimates from the other ports of entry, amounted to $2,340,888, which shows an increase on the receipts for the same period of last year.

—The February returns in Buenos Aires show that there were 1,794 births, 838 deaths and 351 marriages. The births and deaths show a decrease of 124 and 112 respectively from the returns of the same month of last year, which indicates a very considerable decrease of population.

—In Montevideo there were 570 births and 306 deaths in February. It is of interest to note that the births were in the ratio of 112 females and 100 males, the ratio being in favor of the males in other countries. The *Times*, however, shows by statistics for the year that this ratio is exceptional.

—The general opinion is that the workmanship of the new coins is very indifferent. We know nothing as to the weight of silver in them, but they have a very tin-pot sound. For a long time no one will be able to look at them without thinking of how much they lost by the Brazilians they have replaced.—*Montevideo Times*.

—Several native contemporaries still insist that Sr. Bauzá has threatened to resign his portfolio as minister of government, if he is not allowed to enforce the law against the gambling dens recently sprung up in the city. Needless to say that for once public opinion sides with the minister. The only explanation that can be offered of the reluctance of government to take the proper steps may perhaps be found in the fact that it is generally believed that one, if not more, of these dens is run by military officers of high position and attached to the government, and, as is well known, military officers in this republic hold themselves out of the reach of the law.—*Montevideo Times*.

—At Montevideo, on the 2nd inst., a North American captain, whose name is not stated, but who is said to be well known on both sides of the Plate and to have recently been an assistant at the British Hospital, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a pen-knife. It is stated that for a short time he had been suffering from mental aberration.

—Typhoid fever is fearfully prevalent just now, and people cannot be too careful to do their utmost to avoid this fearful scourge. The British Hospital has a number of patients suffering from this fever, and the British community here cannot be too thankful that they have such an admirable institution to turn to in the hour of need; and we hope that they will continue to support it liberally in their time of health and prosperity.—*Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires, April 6.

—The most serious matter that now calls for the attention of President Peña and his ministers is the awful impunity for crime, an evil that has been growing for some years and has now reached the maximum. Last week the authorities arrested a criminal named Ferreyra, who murdered a family of 5 persons at Santa Lucia, two months ago. This wretch, although only 25 years of age, had been repeatedly imprisoned for various murders, and as often released. He began by murdering his father, and the list of crimes is so long that it is a wonder he has not been lynched. There are many of this kind of criminals at large, and the necessity for capital punishment is much felt.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—Military circles were yesterday agitated by all sorts of revolutionary rumors, it being asserted that several officers of the navy were implicated in a conspiracy. It was added that the minister of marine held in his hands a complete list of the names under suspicion, and that it was his intention to act with decision and energy. Though these reports have been doubtless very much exaggerated, there is evidently some basis of truth in them, as one officer of high position has already been dismissed from his post. This news is rather a revelation to many, as we have for so long been accustomed to similar rumors, that we had come to look upon every report as false.—*Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires, April 6.

—The past week has been full of crime of every description; murder being well to the fore. The prisons throughout the country are full of murderers, and it is generally a case of years passing before they are sentenced, and the sentence in very few instances condemns the prisoner to a longer period than that already served. The authorities are apparently blind to the tremendous proportions crime is assuming in our midst, and will continue increasing until such time as the gallows are brought into play. The country has become a refuge for criminals of every description, and yet the authorities take no measures to stamp out the growing cancer, in fact their very lethargy might be construed as patronage.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires, April 1.

—The unequal application of quarantine to vessels arriving from so-called infested ports still continues, and is severely criticised by all interested. It is well known that vessels arriving from Europe that have touched at Rio de Janeiro have to undergo ten days' quarantine. A certain Brazilian company appears to have friends at court, as their vessels come and go without any quarantine being imposed upon them. Why, may we ask, should European vessels be quarantined and Brazilian not? This is a question that requires answering, and is one that might well be taken up before the national government. The best thing to do would be to clear out the health board, whose record is far from clean, and whose members have been frequently denounced for malpractices.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires, April 8th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In March there were 373 deaths from yellow fever at Santos.

—The carmen's strike in São Paulo terminated on the 12th inst.

—The Alagôas state legislature was formally opened on the 15th inst.

—There are to be great festivities in Ouro Preto on the 21st in honor of Tiradentes.

—A law has been promulgated in Pará by which premiums are paid to agriculturalists.

—The press in Rio Grande do Norte is complaining of the methods employed in recruiting for the army.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 12th says that the telegraph has been cut between Quarahy and Uruguayana.

—At the Sorocaba fairs there have been sales of horses, already broken, at from 112$ to 125$. Mules already broken have brought 350$.

—The manner in which arms were clandestinely passed through the Pernambuco custom house for the governor, is now the subject of an investigation.

—The governor of Santa Catharina has called an extraordinary session of the state legislature for the 27th inst. to consider a reform of the judiciary.

—Wherever the power of Julio de Castilhos extends in Rio Grande do Sul the press is muzzled and cannot publish anything unfavorable to the government.

—We learn through private sources that the hot weather of the past week has caused an increase of yellow fever in Santos, which is now nearly as bad as it was two months ago.

—The *Diario Popular* of São Paulo states that the wife of Sr. J. P. da Motta Junior has given 50,000$ towards the erection of an Italian hospital at Ribeirão Preto, where many colonists of that nationality are employed on neighboring plantations. She has also promised 120,000$ for founding a library and school in the same place, the latter for Italian children and orphans.

—The minister of war, General Moura, arrived at Porto Alegre on the 10th, and was received with military honors.

—The Rio Grande government has increased the military force employed to guard the railway from Porto Alegre to Cacequy.

—According to telegrams from Ceará the observation of the eclipse in that state was most favorable, the sky being perfectly clear.

—The municipality of Pernambuco has organized, with the governor's consent an infantry corps of 60 men and a cavalry company of 50 men, outside of the regular police organization.

—A Santa Rosa telegram of the 13th announces the arrival of the state forces under Senator Pinheiro Machado at Uruguayana. It was also stated that a force had left that city to attack the federalists at Barra do Quarahy.

—Protests from Santa Catharina are now coming in against the deposition of the *tribunal da relação*. It is called unconstitutional, violent and revengeful. And these protests are signed by people who are not office-holders.

—According to many Santa Catharina telegrams the people are delighted with the dissolution of the *tribunal da relação*. What the poor judges have done is not stated, but it was time to depose someone and they had to go!

—A Montevideo telegram of the 16th says that the federalists began the siege of Uruguayana on the preceding day. Many families have withdrawn to the Argentine town of Passo dos Libres on the opposite side of the river.

—The recent election in the state of Rio de Janeiro to fill two vacancies in the national Chamber of Deputies, resulted in the choice of the two official candidates Dr. Bento Carneiro de Almeida Pereira and Dr. Alberto Torres.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 13th says that reports are current there to the effect that the federal government has instructed General Roberto Ferreira to hasten the deposition of Gov. Barbosa Lima because the troops stationed there are needed for Rio Grande.

—It was telegraphed from Pernambuco on the 13th that a man named Hubert Ancion, or William Humblet, a Belgian subject, had been arrested there by order of the minister of justice and at the request of the Uruguayan government. He had just arrived there on a British steamer.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 12th says that a detailed report of the fight at Alegrete has been received. The federalists lost 27 killed and 80 wounded. Col. Pinto was twice wounded. The report highly compliments the bravery of Lieut. Santos Filho, the commander of the state forces.

—The telegrams from Pernambuco are again foreshadowing the deposition of the governor. On Sunday there was a meeting of the clerks of business houses in honor of General Roberto, the object being to thank him for certain measures for public security. On their return they became turbulent, proclaimed another man governor, and were then dispersed by the police.

—It appears that the deposed Santa Catharina *tribunal* had the temerity to dismiss the accusation against the Blumenau prisoners accused of attacking the police authorities. Perhaps this is the reason for the dissolution of that court. Henceforth let it be understood that the courts must carry out the wishes of the governor and his police, or incur the extreme penalty of dissolution.

—It is amusing to note that the Castilhista press in Porto Alegre reported a victory at Alegrete, after which the state forces withdrew. The losses of the federalists were stated to be 600, including several chiefs. It was also stated that the federalist forces were chiefly composed of Uruguayans and Argentines, who are called "bandits." This is how the patriotism of the Rio Grandenses is kept alive.

—At Tatuhy, S. Paulo, a negro went to the police authorities and declared that he had killed a man at Iguape. He was arrested and lodged in jail and the authorities telegraphed to Iguape for particulars. The answer to the telegram informed them that the negro's story was a mere invention, which indeed the negro afterwards admitted, saying that times are hard and that he resorted to this means of obtaining food and lodging.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 15th says:—"The federal force [illegible] for action. The cannon of Fort Brum [illegible] against the governor's palace and the municipal hall. A report contrary to that preceding is being now circulated: that the deposition of the governor is by order of the federal government. The garrison of Fort Brum has been reinforced. The law dissolving the present municipal councils has been passed in congress by an infraction of the rules."

—A Montevideo telegram of the 15th says that provisions have been sent to Uruguayana to the value of over 100,000$. The government force at Livramento has received pay in advance, and the federalists are said to have received new and important pecuniary assistance. The notice that the federalists had received arms by way of Monte Caseros and Quarahy has been confirmed. A Santa Rosa telegram says that the Castilhista chief, Col. Palma, has disbanded his force and has taken refuge in Passo dos Libres.

—The following Rivera telegram is clipped from our River Plate exchanges: *Rivera, April 6.*—A messenger who has arrived from the camp of Tavares, brings the confirmation of the news that Saraiva, who had obtained possession of two thirds of the town of Bagé, was compelled to retire, because Tavares did not send the reinforcements, which he had asked for. Saraiva in his note to the General, pledged himself to capture the rest of the town, should he be reinforced by 200 more men. The reason of Tavares, refusal was that he was aware of the near approach of the government forces. Saraiva on his retreat from Bagé, took with him the horses and artillery mules, which he had captured in the town. Telles entered Bagé on the day following the retreat of Tavares.

—The Blumenau prisoners accused of an attempt to kill a police commissary, who were discharged by the *tribunal da relação*, have been kept in prison on other charges by the military governor of Santa Catharina.

RAILROAD NOTES

—There have recently arrived from the United States 10 locomotives for the Central railway and 15 more are said to be on the way.

—Decree No. 1,342, of the 7th inst., approves the surveys on 30 kilometres of the extension of the Central railway beyond Sete Lagôas.

—From Buenos Aires there have arrived 560 tons of rails for the Central railway. They are intended for the double track from Sapopemba to Belém.

—The Espirito Santo government has purchased the surveys of 40 kilometres of the railway from Victoria to Mathilde from the ex-contractors, the Sapucahy company, paying 40,000$ for them.

—An unknown person succeeded in obtaining possession of a locomotive on the Paulista line a few days ago, at the station of Pirassununga, and ran it by four stations at a terrific rate. At Cordeiros he ran upon a siding where the locomotive ran off the line and was stopped, the apparently crazy driver being captured.

—The following telegram was published in the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 13th inst.:—"*São Paulo, 12th April.*—It is not true that the São Paulo Railway Co. proposes to purchase the Mogyana line.—*Fox.*" We were certain that the *Gazeta's* informant had drawn upon his imagination in this matter. Mr. Fox's visit to Campinas was simply to confer with the Mogyana's directors upon a scheme for the combination of the three principal São Paulo railways on matters of freight traffic, etc., in which all are equally interested.

CENTRAL RAILWAY.

According to the report of the director of the Central railway for 1891, just issued, the length of that railway and the branches belonging thereto was in that year 1,120 *k.* 011 *m.* The traffic receipts for the year were 16,236,347$007, or 4,195,154$758 more than in 1890, and the operating expenses 12,237,552$104 or 3,053,468$628 more than in 1890.

The number of passengers carried on the suburban and interior trains was 9,394,069½ against 6,621,888 in the previous year, 3,430,243 in 1885 and 2,760,127½ in 1882.

There were 26,131 suburban trains and on the broad gauge lines 7,0[illegible] passenger trains to and from the interior, 15,118 accommodation trains and 5,593 freight trains, besides 354 special passenger trains and 2,452 special freight trains.

On the narrow gauge lines there were 3,546 accommodation trains and 80 freight trains, besides 38 special passenger trains and 105 special freight trains.

Altogether there were 56,551 trains on the broad gauge lines and 3,859 on the narrow gauge lines. The distance travelled by the former was 3,396,859 kilometres and that travelled by the latter 274,686 kilometres.

The road owned at that time 15 telegraph lines of the total length of 3,992 *k.* 794 *m.* It had 3 telephone stations and 80 telephones and a telegraph and electric workshop.

In the service of the road in 1891 there were sent 411,337 telegrams. There were also sent over the lines of the road 5,837 government telegrams and 148,893 private telegrams. The 536,110 telegrams thus sent contained 7,931,709 words.

The road owned 192 locomotives, 5 of which were unfit for service.

The consumption of coal in 1891 was 65,715 metric tons on traffic trains and 2,894 on ballast trains.

The cost of repairing and renovating rolling stock was 1,458,225$270.

The sum of 2,159,312$075 was collected for the road by the private railways that connect with it, while the Central railway collected for those roads and for the state government of S. Paulo the sum of 2,807,012$265.

The traffic receipts were derived from the following sources:—Passengers, 493,221$230; baggage, 174,240$; *encommendas* (express parcels), 830,173$230; live stock, paid 487,465$160, payable 326,327$640; vehicles, 14,001$360; merchandise, freight paid 4,969,388$243, payable 4,102,746$550; telegraph, 152,938$635; storage, 53,253$055; fines, 1,851$; sundry receipts, 129,879$840.

LOCAL NOTES

—A telegram from Barbados announces the arrival of the Brazilian squadron at that place on the 13th inst.

—Two Englishmen were captured in the Praça da Harmonia on the night of the 14th, charged with assaulting and attempting to rob a man.

—Col. Marciano telegraphs from Paraná to the minister of industry that the news of his resignation had caused regret among his friends down there.

—It is said that all the custom-houses of the country have been advised that the dispatch of arms is strictly prohibited without a special license from the minister of finance.

—Julio de Castilhos' lieutenant, Dr. Victorino Monteiro, arrived here from Rio Grande on the 13th inst and was granted a long interview with the President on the following day.

—Another case! Manoel da Silva Monteiro cut his foot with an ax on the 1st inst. and went to the Misericordia hospital. Gangrene ensued and he died on the morning of the 15th inst.

—The minister of interior has declared the port of Lorient, France, to be infected with cholera, and that all ships from there must undergo quarantine before entering any Brazilian port.

—According to official returns the importation of paper by our three principal dailies during the quarter ending March 31st was as follows: *Jornal do Commercio* 1,003 rolls, *Gazeta de Noticias* 588 rolls, *O Paiz* 355 rolls.

—The minister of marine, Admiral Custodio de Mello, and Admiral Saldanha da Gama have been made corresponding members of the Circulo Naval of Chili.

—The British gunboat *Beagle*, Capt. R. R. Neil, arrived here from the Bermudas, *via* Pernambuco, on the 13th inst.

—It is stated that Gen. Bernardo Vasques is going to publish a defence of his acts as commander of the Rio Grande military district.

—We see by our Buenos Aires exchanges that the new American consul-general for this port, William T. Torres, is from Virginia.

—The coasting steamer *Olinda*, which sailed for northern ports on the 12th, took 62 sentenced criminals for Fernando de Noronha.

—We learn on good authority that the arms distributed to the national guard have been called in for immediate shipment to Rio Grande.

—A petition signed by 4,000 house-owners of this city was presented to the President on the 13th against the administration of the prefect.

—The coasting steamer *Rio Pardo*, which arrived here on the 13th, brought 10 shipwrecked persons from the German steamer *Sieglind*.

—The prefect has asked authorization of the intendencia to cancel all contracts for the maintenance of *kiosques* in the streets and public squares of this city.

—The *Itaôca*, which sailed for Rio Grande on the 12th inst., took 14,000 Winchester cartridges, old model, and 12,000 for the new model of that rifle.

—It is estimated that 150,000$ will be required for the works still needed at the old Bôa Vista palace, S. Christovão, which has been occupied by the national museum.

—The burglaries are becoming so frequent here lately that something will have to be done. Until the authorities can act, the householder will have to sit at the window with a shot-gun.

—A man named Mariano F. Pires Nunato, had his leg broken at the Gambôa station on the 13th and was sent to the Misericordia hospital.

—There is to be a celebration here on the 21st in honor of Tiradentes. There will be decorations, music, a civic procession and a public meeting at night with an oration, music and fireworks.

—Tramway passengers should be very careful, for the city is not only full of thieves but expert pickpockets are doing a good business on the trams. On the 11th a lady had her pocket cut by one of these rogues, who abstracted a pocket-book containing 100$.

—A boat was captured at midnight of the 12th containing a quantity of shirts, etc., which were being smuggled ashore from a German steamer. The boatman explained that they had been bought by a dealer in the Saude, and he had been employed to take them ashore.

—The *Opinião Nacional*, of S. Paulo, of the 11th inst., publishes the following telegram from this city: "Trustworthy information assures us that Julio de Castilhos will adopt a conciliatory policy. His resignation will be preceded by that of Marshal Floriano Peixoto."

—Announcement is made of the appointment of Mr. James Park as British vice-consul at this port, *vice* John Edward Croker, resigned. Mr. Park has been for some time a clerk in the consulate, and this promotion is a recognition of efficient services in that capacity.

—The police have determined that the two ex-employés Santos Ferreira and Castro Vianna Jr., of the *encommenda* department of the Central railway, are responsible for the defalcation of 2,861$260 which has been discovered there. The papers have been sent to the 9th pretor.

—The *Times of Argentina* publishes the following: "The Spanish minister in Rio de Janeiro has informed his government that the Brazilians had paid $250,000 as indemnization for the losses suffered by several Spaniards in the attack made on the 'Legalidad in Rio Grande.'"

—It appears that the burning of the Lyceu de Artes e Officios and the mistaken efforts to raise money for rebuilding that school by means of house to house applications, has given profitable employment to a number of confidence men. They go about asking for donations, and are making a good living by it.

—Is it necessary to publish all the details of that inquiry into Dr. Abel Parente's reputed discovery? Such discussions would do for a medical journal, but in our opinion three or four columns of it in a daily paper is entirely out of place. It is hardly the kind of reading we could recommend for the breakfast table.

—Last year the British Bible Society sold in Brazil 2,008 Bibles, 3,746 copies of the New Testament and 18,578 copies of the Gospels and Psalms. The American Bible Society sold 4,112 Bibles and 2,842 copies of the New Testament and gave away 100 of the former and 132 of the latter. Its receipts in Brazil were 6,698$200 and its expenditures 15,098$010.

—The main object in life, when a burglar has broken into your house, is to write a voluminous report on it. It is of much more consequence to know how he entered and how he left, than it is to catch the rogue. It is also well to remember that it is better to observe the formalities of the law and await the pleasure of a police official, than it is to save a life or to relieve an injured man's sufferings. This is called civilization.

—A murder was committed in Andarahy Grande on the early morning of the 14th. A woman named Lucinda Silva, was found dead in the road, and a bloody knife was picked up near by. Suspicion has fallen upon a man named Joaquim Machado, with whom she was living. Machado has been arrested and admits a quarrel with her, but denies the crime. The woman's husband, named Lanhese, is also under arrest.

—There were seven deaths from yellow fever in this city on the 14th.

—The intendencia of war has decided to send 60,000 Comblain cartridges to the state of Amazonas.

—Among the recent arrivals here we note the name of "General" Francisco Glycerio, who comes down from São Paulo at once when he hears of the resignation of the minister of industry. It will be remembered that the "general" once occupied that post himself.

—Why can not the telegraph department undertake to deliver telegrams promptly? We have before us a telegram dispatched in S. Paulo at 12:45 p.m. on the 15th, received at 9:50 p.m., and delivered 11:30 a.m. on the 16th. What is the telegraph for any how?

—It is announced that the Companhia Metropolitana has received advices from Hong-Kong to the effect that the first consignment of Chinese laborers will be embarked there for account of the company some time this month, and may be expected in Rio about the end of June. How are they coming—on foot, or by sailing vessel?

—Dr. Alfredo Ellis, whom Deputy Bellarmino Mendonça had requested to solicit the good offices of the S. Paulo republicans on behalf of a peaceful solution of the struggle in Rio Grande, answers that after conversing with some of his friends on the subject, he has become convinced that such intervention would be useless. He suggests that Congress, when it meets, may perhaps, if it deems advisable, act efficiently in the matter.

—On Sunday a piece of beef which had been prepared for the students at the military school, was exhibited to one of the *Paiz* editors, who was thus enabled to des[illegible] [illegible] was deteriorated and unfit for food. It will interest [illegible] ary cadets elsewhere to know how much freedom the Brazilian student enjoys, and that it is possible for him to take his grievances direct to the editor's office. Such occurrences do not exist in other countries, where the military student does not spend a half of his time about town.

—Four thieves broke into a house on Rua D. Anna on the morning of the 12th inst. and had secured a quantity of silver and plated ware to carry away when the residents were aroused. An alarm brought 7 police agents to the rescue, and the thieves secreted themselves. They were discovered, however, and in the fight which followed two were wounded and captured. They were all armed. One was a French sailor and the other a stevedore, the former being a well-known thief. Subsequently a third man was captured, a Spaniard, well known to the authorities as a thief.

—The *Jornal* of the 14th says that of the 6,000 Mauser rifles, German model of 1888, which have been purchased by the Brazilian government, 4,610 were shipped at Hamburg on the 22nd ult. on the German steamer *Valparaiso*, together with 610,000 cartridges. The remaining 1,400 rifles will soon be received, and the contractors are to ship 500,000 cartridges every ten days until fourteen millions are completed. The rifles are said to be out of date, but they will help to arm the state and national forces in Rio Grande, whose deficient equipment is becoming only too apparent.

—We are this morning in receipt of another long letter from Mr. Ingram, of S. Paulo, chiefly on the moral decadence of England. Regarding church responsibility for the present moral and social state of South America, he says that in speaking of the Catholic church "we speak of the body of Christ," and that he is not trying to defend the "black sheep nor the unworthy members." In that case the discussion is closed. We have neither time, patience nor space for such absurdities; and as it is exactly the "black sheep" that we are condemning, Mr. Ingram has no further cause for argument.

—A monstrous crime has been exhibited at the newspaper offices of this city during the past week, which demands prompt and severe punishment. A resident of the suburb of Cascadura has taken the trouble to take a poor girl of 12 years of age around to prove a crime committed by a police inspector which has been apparently suppressed by the police authorities. The child will soon become a mother, and the author, as proved by documents in the hands of the police, is one Leocadio José da Silva, until recently a police inspector. It is said that he was assisted by his wife in committing the crime, and has since been protected by the chief of police who suppressed the inquiry which found him guilty.

—The chief of police has addressed to police delegates the following circular:—"It being urgently necessary to use the utmost rigor of the law against the bands of vagrants, composed almost entirely of foreigners, who have recently arrived in this city, without any profession of honest means of earning a livelihood, and who engage in violent attacks on private property, even daring to oppose armed resistance to the agents of justice who attempt to arrest them in the act of committing their crimes, I particularly instruct you to cause such persons to sign the bond indicated in Art. 399 of the penal code, arresting them if, at the end of the period therein fixed, they fail to prove that they are engaged in some lawful occupation, prosecuting the Brazilians and sending me a list of the foreigners in order that, in conformity with Art. 400 of the said penal code, they may be immediately deported."

—We quite agree with the resolve of the chief of police to repress the criminal acts which are of daily occurrence in this city, but we must take an exception to his conclusion that these bands of vagrants are "composed almost entirely of foreigners." An examination of the names given every day in the daily papers will show that a majority are Portuguese, or Brazilian. To illustrate this, we have taken the trouble to examine the local criminal list published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 15th, the issue containing the said police order. We find 26 arrests, or denunciations, for crimes of rape, theft, housebreaking, murder and assault, and of these all the names are Portuguese but six, of which 2 are stated to have been English, 1 Italian, 2 uncertain and 1 unknown. Unhappily the city is full of criminals of foreign nationality, but it is a mistake to attribute so large a proportion of crimes to them.

—A barber-shop on Rua da Conceição was broken into on the night of the 12th and robbed of 200$.

—The *Jornal* hears that Minister Serzedello will retire from the finance department about the beginning of May.

—In view of the alarming prevalence of daring burglaries at the present time the police has received instructions to carry loaded weapons at night.

—A man named Manoel Viégas was arrested some days ago by the police. On returning home after his release he found that the burglars had visited his house and carried off all of his portable property.

—In the election for a member of the Chamber of Deputies which took place in this city on March 15th, there were only 1,160 votes cast, although the city has nearly 30,000 qualified voters registered. The successful candidate, Dr. José Eduardo Teixeira de Souza, received 426 votes.

MARRIAGE.

HOGG—MILLER.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of Andrew Steele, Esq., (grandfather of the bride) civil marriage, and afterwards at the English Episcopal Church by the Rev. H. Mosley, M.A., CECIL EARDLEY, son of Edward Hogg, of Pinner and of Lloyds, London, to ISABEL FRANCES, daughter of Henry Miller. No cards.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS.—At Santos on 31st March, of yellow fever, THOMAS H. EDWARDS, of London, in his 21st year.

CONDRON.—At Santos on 13th April, of yellow fever, HENRY B. CONDRON, of Liverpool, aged 25 years.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The expenses incurred at Ilha Grande in keeping out cholera during the months of January and February last amounted to 41,731$.

—According to a private telegram received here a few days ago, the American steamers sold in New York had been bought by Rob M. Sloman, of the "Hammonia" line.

—The customs inspector calls attention to the circumstance that the goods arriving on the Br. steamer *County Down*, which entered on the 10th inst., are full of white ants. The captain, however, contents the statement.

—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Hotel Metropole (ex-Candido) it was resolved to transfer the establishment to Antonio Joaquim Alves Nogueira, one of the proprietors of the well-known "Victoria Store" of this city.

—The *trapiche* Carvalhaes, on Ilha dos Melões, the bonded warehouse for inflammables which was burned at the end of December last, is now nearly reconstructed. Two large storage rooms are finished and have just been formally inaugurated.

—The employés of the Santos custom-house are petitioning the government for more pay, because of the increased costs of living. In view of the thefts occurring there, they should be willing to pay a premium for the privilege of working in the custom-house.

—The iron material from Germany, ordered through the firm of Haupt & Biehn for a new warehouse extension to the custom-house, is now being landed. The area of the new warehouse is nearly 2,042 square metres, which will be divided into two sections of about 55 by 36 metres each.

—The Pacific Steam Navigation company have recently received from the builders' hands two splendid 5,000-ton passenger boats, built expressly for their South American service, which have as a new feature all the first-class accommodation on the upper or hurricane deck. They are called the *Orellana* and *Orcana*, the first leaving Liverpool on the 12th inst. and the second on May 24th.

—Mr. Flack, a S. Paulo importer, recently received from Santos two cases supposed to contain dry goods. On opening them he found that they were filled with fresh *capim*. He weighed them and found that their weight corresponded to that mentioned in the bill of lading of the railway and he consequently concluded that the theft had been committed before the delivery of the goods at the railway station. His loss is over 4,000$.

—Another robbery in Santos has been discovered by the São Paulo merchants Joseph Levy Freres & Co., who claim that imported goods to the value of 8,000$ have been taken from their cases and their places filled with stones. It seems as though the merchants of this country had submitted to quite enough of this. If the authorities can not protect the goods deposited in the custom-house, then they should let some one try who can protect them.

—We hear that the United States and Brazil Steamship Company is being reconstructed, and although a telegram has been published stating that three of the steamers of the company had been sold, these were in reality bought by the new company, who will continue to run the concern as heretofore. The price paid for the *Vigilancia*, *Advance*, (*Advance*) and *Alliança* is stated to be $225,000 U.S. gold.—Buenos Aires *Review of the River Plate*, April 8th.

—The *Nile*, built by Messrs. J. & G. Thomson, of Clydebank, for the Royal Mail Steam Packet company, was launched yesterday, the christening ceremony being performed by Miss Curtis, daughter of Mr. S. H. Curtis, one of the directors of the company. The dimensions of the vessel are:—Length between perpendiculars, 420 ft.; breadth, 52 ft.; depth moulded, 35 ft. 5 in.; tonnage, about 6,000 tons gross. The vessel has been specially designed to carry a large number of passengers, with every comfort, in tropical climates, as she will be engaged in the first-class mail and passenger service of the company between Southampton, Brazil, and the River Plate. Accommodation is provided on main, upper, and promenade decks for 215 first-class passengers and 36 second-class passengers, while about 350 emigrants will be berthed on the main and lower decks.—*Financial News*, March 22.

—"We hear that Mr. Ennor, manager of the London & Brazilian Bank will leave next month for Europe on a well-earned vacation of several months. Mr. Benn, who managed the bank in Rio for so many years, is expected from England in the R. M. S. *Elbe*, and he will manage the bank here during Mr. Ennor's absence. Mr. Benn is no stranger, as he is well known to all River Plate residents who happened to call at Rio. The R. M. S. *Elbe* is expected here this month.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

A CORRECTION.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th April, 1893.

To the Editor of RIO NEWS:

Dear Sir.—As there appeared in the *Jornal do Commercio* and the *Diario Official* notices to the effect that the steamer of which I am in command is full of *cupim*, or white ants, and as I cannot get either of these journals to contradict a statement which is entirely false and unfounded, I take the liberty of asking you to assist me by the means of your valuable paper to make a public denial of the statement.

White ants have never been seen on board my steamer, and owing to the nature of the cargo it would be impossible for them to exist in the ship.

To show how ridiculous the statement is, I may say that the cargo is largely composed of tarred sleepers.

Yours very truly,
A. WITNESS.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The revenue and expenditure of Pernambuco for the current year are estimated at 3,678,894$282.

—It is estimated that the war in Rio Grande costs the government from 200,000$ to 300,000$ per diem.

—The quotation on the new Oeste de Minas loan fell to 80¼ on the 12th, the day on which subscriptions were opened.

—The municipal intendencia has authorized the prefect to expend 15,000$ on the Tiradentes celebration of the 21st inst.

—The Argentine government will soon submit a scheme to Congress for equalizing and settling the foreign debt of that country.

—We hear that the subscriptions here for the new Oeste de Minas loan, which was issued in London, amounted to about £60,000.

—The customs receipts at Montevideo were $2,340,888 in the quarter ending March 31st, against $2,309,668 in the first quarter of 1892 and $2,179,434 in that of 1891.

—The *Jornal* of the 15th was informed that there was a cash balance of 6,000,000$ in the national Treasury a few days since. That is a very small balance for a country like Brazil.

—The Montevideo *Tribuna* says that imitations of the new 50 cents coins of Uruguay are already in circulation. The bad workmanship of the genuine coins and inferior quality of the metal renders their imitation easy.

—A London telegram of the 15th to the *Jornal* says that the unsteadiness in Brazilian titles is due to the speculation in the new loan. It adds that the subscriptions for the new loan were for three times the amount specified.

—On the 5th inst. there was a run, chiefly of noteholders and small depositors, on the Italian Bank at Montevideo, which met all demands without hesitation. The metal reserve of the bank exceeds the amount of its notes in circulation, which is only about $300,000.

—The minister of interior has opened an extraordinary credit (decree, 1,310A of March 8th, only now published) of 1,500,000$ for the construction of a lazaretto in the state of Pernambuco. This is the proposed quarantine station on the convict island of Fernando de Noronha.

—The board of directors of the Banco da Republica do Brazil, says the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 12th inst., has decided to lend to the Empreza de Melhoramentos do Brazil, with the proper security, the sum of 5,500,000$ in the new *bonuses*. This may be considered a fair illustration of the manner in which the aid to industries will be applied.

—The *Jornal* learns that a contract has been signed between the Treasury and the Banco da Republica for the payment of the debts of its predecessors, the Banco do Brazil and the Banco da Republica. The debt due on the issue of gold cheques has been reduced to a little over 2,000,000$, while the currency debts of the two banks have been reduced by about 4,000,000$.

—It is stated that the minister of finance has arranged with the Oeste de Minas directors to take over the recent loan in London at 20*d* exchange, thereby realizing a profit of 20,000,000$ in the transaction. It is forgotten that such a profit means a corresponding loss to the Oeste de Minas company, whose share-holders may not be patriotic enough to see it with the minister's eyes.

—The *Jornal* says that it is quite certain that the following issues of "bonuses" will be made:

Melhoramentos do Brazil	2,500,000$
Botanical Garden tramway	1,000,000
America Fabril	1,600,000
Petropolis Fabril	500,000
Cia. Ipura	150,000

We do not hear anything of the "Obras Publicas" but we are sure that something good is reserved for this concern.

—It is asserted that the prefect of this city has arranged a loan of 9,000,000$ from the Banco da Republica, payable in five years. It is said that the issuing price will not be less than 95, and that the rate of interest will be 6 per cent. This is certainly very favorable to a municipality which can not pay its debts, and quite as surprising for a bank which has just started out with a moratorium and composition on its indebtedness to the Treasury. As the loan is designed for city and suburban lines of communication, for new markets, and for aid to the market gardeners, perhaps the funds will come from the *bonuses*.

—On Wednesday last there was a "slump" in exchange, which dropped from 13 to 12⅝*d*. and then all rates were withdrawn. Probably a principal reason was the desire to catch outside operators, and the haste with which they "took to cover" certainly favors this supposition. Reports of unfavorable news from Rio Grande and of the new loan in London were used to "bear" the market. Hearing of this, the minister of finance promptly hopped into his carriage and drove down to his new bank on the Alfandega, where he ordered his obsequious bankers to draw at 12¾*d*. On the following day the newspapers all had something to say of the wicked men who caused a decline in exchange on the day when a loan was to be floated in London.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 17th, 1893

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1$000), gold.	27 d.
do do do do in U. S. coin at $1.86,65 per £1 stg.	54.75 cts.
do $1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	1$827
do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	8$890
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day	12¾ d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)	2$204
do do do (paper)	45 cts. gold
do do in U. S. coin at $4.80 per £1 stg.	24.50 c.
Value of $1.00 ($1.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper)	4$082
Value of £1 sterling " "	19$592

EXCHANGE.

April [illegible].—The official rates [illegible] were 13, on London, [illegible] on Paris and [illegible] on [illegible], 3$[illegible] on New York at sight. The market opened firm, with business reported at 12 [illegible] on head office, and at 13 for commercial sterling, in the morning, but during the day a weakness came over [illegible], and the banks declared to [illegible] repassed paper [illegible] 12 [illegible] and commercial at the same extremes. There was [illegible] movement during the day and the market closed with bank on bankers quoted at 12 [illegible] on head office at 12 [illegible] and commercial sterling done at [illegible]. Sovereigns sold [illegible] and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 18$[illegible].

April [illegible].—The market was completely under the influence of the "Loans." The British Bank and Brasilianische Bank posted [illegible] at opening, but before [illegible] o'clock the rate had given way to 12⅝, at which the German bank made a stand, and drew freely, but the English banks were less willing drawers, and such parties as the German bank would not serve were obliged to take repassed and commercial bills at [illegible]. About [illegible] o'clock the minister of finance appeared at the Banco da Republica, and, it is said, ordered the bank to draw at 12¾, and the market became rather steadier, closing with bank sterling quoted at 12¾ and commercial at 12¾—12 [illegible]. The extreme rates quoted during the day were 12⅝—12¾ for bank sterling, 12⅝—12 [illegible] for repassed paper and 12⅝—12 [illegible] for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 19$[illegible], sellers at [illegible].

April [illegible].—The market had not entirely recovered from the panic of yesterday, and speculators were again paying outside rates for commercial sterling. The British Bank and the Brasilianische Bank posted 12¾ at opening and the London [illegible] River Plate Bank 12⅝, the latter rate was current in the market during the day, although in the morning [illegible] was reported on bankers and on head offices, and the Banco da Republica was drawing at the same rate during the day, for market takers and [illegible] the next packet only. There was a fair business doing at the extremes of 12⅝—12¾ for bank sterling, and 12 [illegible] for commercial, and the market closed with bank quoted at 12⅝—12¾ and commercial at 12¾—12 [illegible]. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 19$[illegible], sellers at 19$[illegible].

April [illegible].—The banks opened at 12¾ on London, but the market thought the Banco da Republica would open at 12⅝, and very little was doing before 11 o'clock, when the Banco da Republica posted 12⅝. At that hour the other banks had refused money at 12⅝ and the Banco da Republica reduced its rate first to 12¾, and then to 12⅝. There was a fair business done during the day. Bank sterling at 12⅝—12¾, repassed paper at 12 [illegible] and commercial sterling at 12 [illegible]. At the close the market appeared to be rather steadier, the banks were drawing at [illegible] and commercial sterling was not readily done at 12¾. Sovereigns sold at 19$150, and closed with sellers at this price, buyers 19$[illegible].

April [illegible].—The banks opened at 12¾ on London, but were drawing at 12 [illegible], and about 11 o'clock 12¾ was posted and was the official rate during the day. The market was very firm during the earlier part of the day, and fair transactions were reported in bank sterling on bankers at 12¾, with the Banco da Republica accompanying the market, but indifferent as to doing business. In the afternoon rates flattened, and at the close 12 [illegible] on bankers was the best to be had in bank sterling. The business done during the day comprised bank sterling at 12 5/16—12½, repassed paper at 12⅜—12½ and commercial sterling at 12 7/16—12 9/16. Sovereigns sold at 19$[illegible], and closed with buyers at 19$17, sellers at 19$780.

April 17.—The market opened with 12¾ the official rate on London, but it was decidedly flat, and after some trifling transactions were reported in bank sterling at the official rate, and in commercial at 12¾, the banks refused money at 12¾, and 12¼ was posted, and ruled, as the official rate during the day. The suspension of business in coffee, upon which the exchange market is entirely dependent, is distinctly the cause of the decline in rates, for speculators are this time caught badly, every slight advance was availed of by them to sell for delivery, but the panic in coffee on the New York exchange, and the reported failure of a Havre operator will give us a period of quietness in coffee, and probably of liquidation for a good many exchange contracts. The business done comprised bank sterling at 11⅞—12¾, repassed paper at 12 [illegible]—12¼ and commercial sterling at 12 [illegible]. The market closed flat at 12¼ for bank sterling and 12¾ for commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 19$620, sellers at 19$670.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31ST, 1893.

Assets

Capital, uncalled		3,[illegible]$000
Guaranteed accounts		[illegible] 743
Bills receivable		[illegible] 519
do discounted		[illegible] 190
do pledged		[illegible] 100
Securities deposited by third parties		[illegible]
do pledged		[illegible] 219
Cash in current funds, gold, and at the Banco da Republica		[illegible] 976
		[illegible]

Liabilities

Capital subscribed		[illegible]$000
Deposits in account current:		
With interest	5,029,[illegible]$327	
Without interest	1,719,[illegible] 436	7,[illegible] 763
Deposits with fixed maturity		[illegible] 830
Securities pledged and on deposit		[illegible] 810
Sundry accounts		[illegible] 302
		27,17[illegible]$495

E. & O. E.

Kellgren—Nelson,
Directors

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

April 10.

42 Apolices, 5s....1,012	1 Apolice, 4s....1,074
19 do 1,014	139 do 1,075
800$ do ....[illegible]	50 Ins. Cred. Real
55 Gold 4s, '89....1,[illegible]	do Brazil 55

Banks

930 Cred. Movel.... 31	388 Republica 114
130 Republica 113	½ do .... 7[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

100 V. F. Sapucahy 11	100 S. Christ. tram. 210
100 Jar. Bot. tram. 175	5 Integr'de nsce. [illegible]

April 11.

2016 Sovereigns 18 800	110 Apolices 4s....1,075
99 Apolices, 5s....1,012	1 Gold 4s, '89 ....1,[illegible]
2 do 1,014	50 deb. Man. Flum. 215

Banks.

100 Constructor 11	15 Republica 113
18 Fund. Publicos 21	250 do 114
1260 Reg. de Minas 5	16 Rural 215

Railways and Tramways.

1000 V. F. Sapucahy 13 [illegible]	30 Jar. Bot. tram 175

April 12.

59 Apolices, 5s ....1,0[illegible]	5 Apolices, 4s 1,071
40 do ....1,0[illegible]	53 do ....1,0[illegible]
20 do ....1,01[illegible]	[illegible] do .... 1,07[illegible]
400$ do ....[illegible]	152 deb. L'dina,£1 5 18 500

Banks.

300 Constructor .... 3[illegible]	45 Republica 132 500
20 Rural .... 2[illegible]	110 do 143
	[illegible] do 143

Miscellaneous

300 V. F. Sapucahy 1[illegible] 500	100 Melh. no Braz. 11
50 Alliança mill. 317	

April 13

[illegible] Apolices, 5s ....1,0[illegible]	41 Apolices, 4s ....1,07[illegible]
21 do ....1,0[illegible]	[illegible] Gold 4s, '89 ....[illegible]
40 do ....1,0[illegible]	

Banks.

30 Commercial .... [illegible]	[illegible] Republica .... 1[illegible]
[illegible] Rural .... [illegible]	[illegible] do .... 1[illegible]
170 do .... [illegible]	

Miscellaneous

50 Jar. Bot. tram. 17[illegible]	[illegible] Melh. no Braz. 11
100 S. Christ. tram. [illegible]	

April 14.

1000 Sovereigns .... [illegible]	50 Apolices 4s....1,07[illegible]
[illegible] Apolices, ...[illegible]	[illegible] Gold 4s, '89 ....[illegible]
[illegible] do ....[illegible]	18 Gold, 4s, '89 [illegible]
[illegible] do ....[illegible]	10 deb. Sorocabana [illegible]

Banks.

4 Commercial .... [illegible]	60 Republica .... [illegible]
[illegible] Rural .... [illegible]	175 do .... [illegible]
[illegible] do .... [illegible]	

Miscellaneous.

150 Alliança mill .... [illegible]	142 S. Christ. tram .... [illegible]
100 Braz. Ind. [illegible]	1[illegible] Melh. no Braz
50 Conf. Ind'l [illegible]	[illegible] 31 June 3[illegible]
15 Argos Flumin. [illegible]	20 Garantia nsce. [illegible]

April 15

1000 Sovereigns .... [illegible]	13 Apolices, 4s ....1,07[illegible]
21 Apolices .... [illegible]	103 do ....1,07[illegible]
[illegible] do ....1,0[illegible]	[illegible] Ins. Cr. Rl Braz. 5[illegible]
8 do ....1,0[illegible]	

Banks

200 Commercio .... 22[illegible]	[illegible] Cred. Movel .... 3[illegible]
131 do 25 .... [illegible]	[illegible] Republica 131 500
[illegible] Rural .... [illegible]	[illegible] do .... 1[illegible]
15 do .... [illegible]	15 do .... 1[illegible]
[illegible] do 25 .... [illegible]	

Miscellaneous

160 V. F. Sapucahy 13 [illegible]	200 Melh. no Braz. 13 500
100 Alliança mill .... 3[illegible]	[illegible] do .... [illegible]

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th April, 1893

Exports.

Coffee—The sales reported during the past week will amount to about [illegible] bags; a fair business if the advices from abroad and the average of receipts be considered. The market here has been steady, for although New York has declined [illegible] during the week, exchange has been so unsettled that factors and dealers are not so far willing to modify currency prices, while we confess that there is some ground for a belief that New York operators are ruthlessly sacrificing coffees now arriving there, and if they shall be obliged to apply to Rio for a replenishment of their stocks, the dealers here will be justified in giving them a "squeeze." Our views are not generally accepted by exporters, who contend that the American markets are fairly well supplied for the season of the year, and that if Rio shows obstinacy, other markets will avail of their opportunity to supply any possible demand from the United States, and in support of this view, we may state that the Santos market gave way on Saturday. The coming six weeks will however, prove the correctness of one of the opposite views.

The weekly report from Santos gives receipts of 17,000 bags, sales of 13,000 bags, stock 238,000 bags and Good average firm at 1[illegible]$600 per 10 kilos, a decline of 200 rs. The clearances from Santos up to the 13th inst. were 47,832 bags for the United States and 48,118 bags for Europe.

The shipments since our last report have been:

26,128	bags for the United States	
11,289	"	Europe
—	"	Cape of Good Hope
—	"	River Plate and West Coast
1,000	"	Coastwise
38,417	bags	

The vessels cleared were [illegible]:

United States		*bags*
Apr. 14	New York Br. str. *Hevelius*	11,[illegible]
Europe:		
Apr. 7	Genoa Ital. str. *Rosario*	[illegible]
8	Marseilles Fr. str. *Bourgogne*	3,[illegible]
13	Hamburg Ger. str. *Cintra*	[illegible]

Receipts for the past week were 38,146 bags, of which about 11,600 bags arrived on the 15th, against 31,651 bags for the preceding week and 63,723 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 175,075 bags, in all hands.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Type	per arroba.	Type	per arroba
No. 6	17$[illegible]—18$[illegible]	No. 8	1[illegible]$[illegible]
7	1[illegible]$[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]$[illegible]

There was no change made in the *pauta* on Saturday, it remaining at 15$[illegible] per kilogramme. The official quotations furnished by the *Junta* of Brokers were:

	per 10 kilos
1st Ordinary	1[illegible]
2nd Good	1[illegible]
2nd Ordinary	1[illegible]

Vessels loading and to load.	*Bags*
New York Br. str. [illegible]	[illegible]
do [illegible]	[illegible]
do [illegible] *Coleridge*	[illegible]
Baltimore Amer. [illegible]	[illegible]
do Amer. [illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans [illegible]	[illegible]
Antwerp and [illegible] Br. str. *Magdalena*	[illegible]
Havre Fr. str. [illegible]	[illegible]
do [illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg Ger. str. [illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool Br. str. [illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles Fr. str. [illegible]	[illegible]
Mediterranean [illegible]	[illegible]
do [illegible]	[illegible]

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Totals since 1st Apr.	Totals since 1st July
Receipts .... bags	11,081	4,336	3,004	7,473	7,311	4,858	2,105	[illegible]1,913	2,384,161
Shipments U. States. "	5,484	2,840	–	6,233	11,058	2,307	..	37,368	1,659,934
" Europe ...... "	2,050	250	500	2,078	1,850	3,001	..	30,130	677,579
" Cape ...... "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,150	73,421
" River Plate, etc. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,163
" Coastwise ...... "	–	345	100	–	55	502	–	7,854	89,963
Total shipments ... bags	7,534	3,441	600	8,311	12,961	6,170	–	75,482	2,510,040
Stock .... "	202,741	203,650	206,050	204,227	191,572	190,973	193,073		..
Average price No. 7 N. Y. ...... per @	13$000	13$000	13$000	13$000	13$000	13$000	..	..	..
do No. 7 ... "	16$450	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800	..	..	..
N. Y. sp t quot. No. 7	16⅜ c	16⅛ c	16⅛ c	16¼ c	15⅞ c	15½ c	..	..	..
Exchange on London	nominal	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅝	..	..	..
Steamer freight, 5% primage.	55 c	55 c	55 c	55 c	55 c	55 c	..	..	..
Receipts at Santos ..... bags	8,000	11,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	..	107,000	2,844,791

Imports.

A fair movement is reported in the markets during the past week. A considerable quantity of River Plate flour has arrived, and prices for foreign are lower, while city mills are unchanged. We may mention here that the Central railway has been receiving native flour for transmission to S. Paulo, but declined to receives foreign, which certainly appears to be a serious mistake. Of pine the receipts are three cargoes of Pitch, of which two have been sold on terms that do not transpire, and the third comes to a dealer, the markets are flat for all qualities. We have had no receipts of kerosene, nor of lard, and both are quoted rather higher. Two steamers have arrived from the East with rice; prices for these receipts have not yet opened, and dealers' quotations are unchanged. A cargo of Canadian codfish, and a moderate quantity of Norwegian have arrived; dealers are retailing at about the same quotations we last gave, but the market seems to be rather nominal. A moderate quantity of Indian corn has come in from the River Plate, and the market is reported firm, although quotations are unchanged. Bran, turpentine, rosin and cement are all unchanged, and receipts are small, or nil. Hay is slightly higher. We have had an extremely interesting week in the exchange market; merchants, however, appear to have had but little interest in the violent fluctuations, and most of the business reported appeared to be "swapping jackets." It cannot be denied that some importers were rather free takers at, or about, 13d, and the sudden "slump" helped exporters, but speculators had it pretty much all their own way, and merchants generally seemed indifferent to fluctuations of about 3% in a day.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been;

Specialist, from New York		....	2,000 brls.
Hermes, from River Plate,	10,019 bags	....	5,010 "
La Plata, do	910 bags	....	470 "
Colombia, do	2,250 bags	....	1,250 "
			8,730 brls.

Withdrawals from first hand stocks during the week appear to have been about 6,000 brls. but brokers report rather more movement in the market, at the quotations we give below, and which show a decline of 250–500 rs. per brl. on foreign flour. Stocks in first hands are estimated to be:

25,000 brls. American.
7,000 " River Plate.
32,000 brls.

and brokers quote as follows, viz:

Trieste	nominal	
Richmond 1st	20$750–21$000	
do 2nd	nominal	
Baltimore 1st	20$750–21	000
do 2nd	20 250–20	500
Western & Interior	20 500–21	000
River Plate	18 500–19	500
City Mills	18 500–20	500

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 627,290 feet per *Violet* and 473,171 feet per *S. G. Hart*, from Brunswick, which were, sold on private terms and 397,380 feet per *Grace Andrews* form Fernandina, which came to a dealer. The market is flat, and lower, at 64$000–65$000 per doz.

White Pine—Receipts nil. Last sale was at 170 rs. per foot and the market is flat.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new.

Kerosene.—There have been no receipts and quotations are slightly higher at 7$000–7$200 per case.

Lard.—Receipts nil and the market is higher and firm at 840 rs per lb for George's lard, in lots, with other brands quoted at 800–820 rs.

Rice.—Receipts have been 35,787 bags per *Pericles* from Bangkok and 16,665 bags per *Lingfield* from Rangoon, and 7,000 bags per steamers via Europe. The market has hardly opened for the new rice, and dealers' quotations are unchanged at 14$000–15$000 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,105 cases Norwegian per *Lissabon* and 50 cases per *Petropolis*, and 2,497 packages per *Century* from Jersey. We have not obtained quotations for the Canadian fish, and the market is reported rather nominal all around.

Bran.—Receipts of foreign nil. Both River Plate and city mills bran are quoted at 4$300–4$500 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 4,906 bags per *Finnvid* and 6,697 bags per *Leidi*, from Rosario. The market is still reported firm at 9$300–9$500 for River Plate corn, with native quoted at 8$800–9$000.

Hay.—The *Valentino* brought 2,000 bales from Rosario. Brokers quote to-day at 100–120 rs per kilogramme.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 410 cases per *Specialist* from New York, and quotations are about unchanged at 320–330 rs kilogramme.

Rosin.—The only receipts are 35 bls per *Specialist* from New York. No changes are made in quotations of 17$000–20$000, per bbl according to marks.

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been;

1,009 tons per *Lizzie Burrill*,	from Cardiff,	
3,090 "	*Jane Burrill*,	do
2,183 "	*Larnica*,	do
1,573 "	*Norma*	do
1,067 "	*St. Julien*,	from Norfolk.

The last cargo comes to the gas company, and the others to dealers.

Cement.—Receipts are 600 bls per *County Antrim* from London. Brokers continue to quote British at 11$000–13$000 per bbl. German at 12$000–13$000 and French 11$000–13$000.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's. Market Report, dated March 31st:

Contrary to all expectations, the supplies of cattle during the month have been quite plentiful, amounting to about 86,000 head, in all for the season to about 180,000, against 255,000 same time last year and 211,000 in 1891.

SALTED HIDES have continued in extremely brisk demand and prices have further considerably advanced, notwithstanding the liberal supplies of cattle and although the export duty on all produce has been augmented by 6% since the 1st inst. In the beginning of the month some sales took place at the extreme figures of 272 reis per ½ k°. for heavy ox and 218 rs. per ½ k°. for light ox and cow hides, but soon after one exporter came forward, who evidently considered these prices still too cheap, as, although there was hardly any competition at the above rates, the same commenced offering freely 278 reis per ½ k°. for heavy ox and 223 reis per ½ k°. for light ox and cowhides, equal to 5 11–16–4¼d. sterl. per ½ k°., free on board with freight and commission, thus contracting for a large number of hides, at a cost, from 5 to 10% above the last known quotations from Europe. At present the majority of the *saladeristas* seem to have completed their contracts and it now remains to be seen, whether it will be possible to do new business at reasonable figures. So far the *saladeristas* hold out for the same prices lately obtained.

In dry hides some sales took place during the month at the parity of 12⅜d. sterl per k°. cost, steamer freight and commission for America and 13¼d. sterl. per k°. for heavy hides, at which quotations there are still buyeres. Supplies from the interior have been very small and the stock in the hands of *barraqueiros* is now much reduced.

WOOL has been in very brisk demand and for about 150,000 k°s. *Banda Oriental* wool the parity of fcs. 160 per 100 k°s. for sale at Antwerp, without calculating any commissions, has been paid. In Pelotas some small sales took place at 14$000 per 15 k°s. baled for fine wool, which is equal to fully fcs. 155 for sale at Antwerp. There is now hardly any wool left for disposal.

Of HORSEHAIR only a few small lots were offered for sale during the month, which found ready buyers at 1$500 per k°. baled, equal to 22½d. sterl. per k°., free on board with steamer freight and commission.

For BONE ASH of the new season no prices have so far been established. Some *saladeristas* have sold their production with the condition, that the buyer shall pay the highest price obtainable during the season, and that the bones of 70 head of cattle shall count for one ton of bone ash. As on an average the bones of 82 animals are required, to produce one ton of ash, the actual price to be paid will therefore be about 18% above the highest market price to be established. It is reported that the buyers intend calcining bones on a large scale.

Exports since 1st January up to date:

	1893 salted	1893 dry	1892 salted	1892 dry
Europe...........	101,066	35,312	126,438	38,164
United States....	—	4,172	—	8,832

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 11.

NORFOLK—Br bk *St. Julien*; 1049 tons; Beveridge; 60 ds; coal to order.

CARDIFF—Br ship *Lizzie Burrill*; 1185 tons: Rice; 74 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

PISAGUA—Br bk *Cashmere*; 1215 tons; 96 ds; nitrate; in distress, bound for New York.

BUENOS AIRES—Nor bg *Finnvid*; 258 tons; Thoraldsen; 16 ds; maize to Gustavus Gudgeon & Co.

MOSSORO'—Ger bg *Apoll*; 306 tons; Folker; 19 ds; salt to order.

APR. 12.

FERNANDINA—Amer bg *Grace Andrews*; 510 tons; Andrews; 49 ds; pine to F. P. Passos.

BUENOS AIRES—Nor bg *Leidi*; 317 tons; Thomsen; 21 ds; maize to Sequeira & C°.

ARACAJU'—Port bk *Isolina*; 256 tons; Santos; 12 ds; sundries to C. Abranches & Co.

APR. 13.

BRUNSWICK—Amer bg *Stephen G. Hart*; 589 tons; Pierson; 55 ds, pine to Viuva Wenceslao Guimarães & Co.

APR. 14.

JERSEY—Br bg *Century*; 181 tons; Luce, 58 ds; codfish to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

APR. 15.

PASCAGOULA—Amer bk *St. Mary*; 680 tons; Skewes; 70 ds; pine to Norton, Megaw & Co.

CARDIFF—Br ship *Jane Burrill*; 1835 tons; Robertson; 51 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company.

ROSARIO—Dan bg *Amele*; 292 tons; Nielsen; 20 ds; sundries to order.

MOSSORO', via PERNAMBUCO—Br bg *Gordon Bennett*; 247 tons; Bennett; 49 ds; salt to W. R. McNiven.

APR. 16.

CARDIFF—Br ship *Larnica*; 1403 tons; Smith; 70 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

——Nor bk *Norma*; 1008 tons, Marcussen; 47 ds, coal to Brazilian Coal company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 11.

BARBADOS—Nor bk *Felicitas*; 742 tons; Haagensen; ballast.

MACÁO—Br bg *Antigua*; 746 tons; Holmer, do.

APR. 11.

PASPEBIAC—Br bg *Union*; 193 tons; Briard, ballast.

APR. 12.

WEST BAY—Br ship *Trojan*; 1495 tons; Smith; ballast.

COQUIMBO—Br bk *Glasgow*; 1152 tons. Smith, do.

APR. 13.

NEWCASTLE—Br ship *Cambuskenneth*; 1795 tons; Cromarty; ballast.

MACÁO via BAHIA—Amer bg *Moses B. Tower*; 606 tons; Freitas; do.

APR. 14.

PARÁ—Ger bg *Venezuela*; 202 tons; Thomas; paving stones.

APR. 15.

ST. JOHN—Swed ship *Accrington*; 1831 tons, Lundstrom, ballast.

QUEBEC—Nor bk *Jenny*; 572 tons; Norluff, do.

ROSARIO—Arg bk *Progresso Argentino*; 593 tons, Magnasco; do.

APR. 16.

TRINIDAD—Dan bk *Sønnikreen*; 463 tons; Palm; ballast.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Ger bg *Amele*; 269 tons; Lundstedt; sundries.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BARBADOS—Nor bg *Reindeer*; ballast.

MACÁO—Br bk *St. Croix*; do.

—The German ship *Leopoldshall*, 1372 tons foundered just outside the port of Bahia Blanca on Saturday last. This vessel was arriving in ballast from Rio Janeiro to load wheat, and had been asking for a pilot for three days without being able to obtain one. The sub-prefect was unable to offer any assistance, as his steam launch had no fuel. Here we have an instance of an important port without any means of succour for vessels in distress, and we expect it will be years before government will do anything in this respect, being, as as they always are, too deeply engrossed with politics to look after the legitimate progress of the country.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, April 8th.

—Capt J. F Skewes of the Am. bark *St. Mary*, which arrived here on the 15th, reports as follows:

"The bark *St. Mary*, sailed from Pascagoula, February 3rd, had very tempestuous weather in the North Atlantic to 27° N. and very little N. E. trades; had fairly good S. E trades to 17° S; in 19° S, had a fresh gale from S to S. S. E. lasting 48 hours, with heavy squally variable weather. The *St. Mary* was detained 46 days at Pascagoula with insufficient water to cross the bar."

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Adelina	Oporto	23 Mar
Andorinha	Oporto	..
America	Newport	20 Feb
Alexander Keith	St. Simon's	
Alliance	Rangoon	28 Feb
Anna Agnete	Marseilles	..
Agnes	Oporto	..
Alf	Antwerp	20 Mar
Angerona	Cardiff	..
Baltimore	Baltimore	21 Mar
Betsey	Hamburg	..
Bravo	Liverpool	..
Baldwin	Philadelphia	..
Bau Mazuranich	Marseilles	..
Brockley Castle	Pensacola	
Charles	Cardiff	22 Feb
Cornelio Zino	Pensacola	..
Cyprus	Pensacola	
Colombia	London	6 Mar
Camilla	London	..
Christine	Antwerp	16 Mar
Cashmere	Cardiff	..
Duchess of Albany	Cardiff	..
Delscey	Philadelphia	28 Feb
Erin's Isle	Cardiff	18 Mar
Ferda	Pensacola	1 Mar
Fairmount	New York	9 Mar
Fanny L. Cann	Brunswick	..
F. B. Lovitt	Brunswick	8 Mar
Frederik Stang	Cardiff	18 Mar
Gev [illegible]	Brunswick	..
Germanic	Cardiff	..
Hermann	London	18 Mar
Helios	at Grimsby	..
Homewood	Pensacola	23 Feb
Helga	Pensacola	..
Henriqueta	Marseilles	..
Isabella	Newcastle	12 Jan
Isle of Erin	Cardiff	18 Mar
John Carswell	Pensacola	..
Josephine	Baltimore	6 Mar
Julia	Newcastle	11 Feb
Kate Burrill	Pensacola	..
Kinmore	Hamburg	..
Karon	Cardiff	..
Klio	Cardiff	20 Mar
Loch Shiel	Cardiff	..
Latona	Fernandina	..
Linvelles	Marseilles	..
Madonna	Pensacola	..
Marin Capello	Marseilles	8 Mar
Marie Charlotte	at Cuxhaven	..
Moorhill	London	15 Feb
Marie	Cardiff	5 Feb
Minerva	Cardiff	4 Feb
Mariposa	Oporto	19 Mar
Maria	Oporto	4 Mar
Meteor	Newport	10 Mar
Marie	Lanrig	4 Mar
Nomad	Oporto	..
Nimble	Antwerp	7 Feb
Narwhal	Cardiff	27 Jan
Olaga	Philadelphia	..
Olga	Oporto	..
Primus	Pensacola	1 Feb
Passepartout	Marseilles	4 Mar
Prince Charlie	Cardiff	28 Feb
Prince Frederik	Cardiff	9 Mar
Pruncilla	Baltimore	19 Mar
Parkdale	Cardiff	..
Prince Louis	Cardiff	..
Palmas	London	..
R. Morrow	New York	..
Romanoff	Pensacola	..
Romanu	Newcastle	6 Mar
Sophia	Apalachicola	..
Stadacona	Cardiff	21 Mar
Saga	Hamburg	15 Mar
Sirio	Marseilles	26 Feb
Summit	Grimsby	1 Feb
Trinidade	Oporto	..
Tocco	Pensacola	..
Tros	Hamburg	..
Theodor Körner	Cardiff	..
Triumpho	Oporto	..
Urania	Cardiff	20 Mar
Vale of Nith	Liverpool	15 Mar
White Wings	Baltimore	25 Feb
Zaritza	Liverpool	23 Feb
Zefiro	Marseilles	21 Mar

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Apr. 10	Potosi Br	Valparaiso* 10d	Wilson Sons & C
10	La Plata Fr	River Plate 3d	Mess. Maritimes
10	Antisana Br	Liverpool	Wilson Sons & C
11	Lissabon Gr	Hamburg* 25d	E. Johnston & C
11	V. de S Nicolas Fr	Havre* 30d	Chargeurs Réunis
11	Eden Ital	Genoa* 40d	A. Gonella
11	Bellena Br	Rosario*	Norton, M, & C
12	Petropolis Gr	Hamburg* 26d	E. Johnston & C
12	Co Antrim Br	Antwerp* 33d	Wilson Sons & C
12	Persis Br	Bangok* 63d	Alvares P. & C
12	Dorset Br	Santos 43h	W. Samson & C
13	Specialist Br	New York* 34d	do
13	Cintra Gr	Santos 27h	E. Johnston & C
13	Rei de Port. Port	do 27h	Va. W. Guim. & C
14	Trent Br	South'pton* 23d	Royal Mail
14	Chaucer Br	Liverpool* 53d	Norton, M. & C
14	Lingfield Br	Rangoon* 57d	do
14	Federation Br	Rosario* 19d	W. Samson & C
15	Médoc Fr	River Plate 5d	Mess. Maritimes
16	Valparaiso Gr	Hamburg* 44d	E. Johnston & C
16	Colombia Fr	Montevideo 5d	Chargeurs Réunis
16	Città de Gen. Itl	Santos 14h	A. Fiorita & C
16	Washington Ital	do 24h	J. N. Vincenzi&F

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Apr. 10	Olympo Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
11	Potosi Br	Liverpool*	Sundries
11	La Plata Fr	Bordeaux*	do
11	Bourgogne Fr	Marseilles*	do
12	Bellena Br	Liverpool*	do
14	Buffon Br	do *	do
14	Lissabon Gr	Santos	do
15	Cintra Gr	Hamburg*	do
15	Herschel Br	New York	Coffee
15	Antisana Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries
15	V. de S Nicolas Fr	Santos	do
15	Biela Br	do	do
16	Médoc Fr	Bordeaux*	do
16	Città de Gen. Itl	Genoa*	do
16	Washington Ital	do *	do

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 17th, 1893.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
American				
bk Edwin Reed	1164	Feb 6	New York	Ind. do Brazil
bk Julia Rollins.	586	Mar. 29	Baltimore..	F. Norton.
bk Amy	665	30	Baltimore..	Levering & C.
bg Good News..	670	31	Baltimore..	Levering & C.
bg Gr. Andrews	549	April 12	Fern'dina..	F. P. Passos
bg S G. Hart ..	589	13	Brunswick.	Va. W. Guim. & C
bk St. Mary.....	680	15	Pascagoula	Norton, M. & C.
Argentine				
bk Leopoldina ..	1454	Nov. 3	Macáo	P. Bernardes & R
British				
sp Criccieth Cs'le	1877	Jan. 13	Cardiff	Brazil. Coal Co.
bg St. Croix ...	653	Feb 14	New York.	Geral de C. & I.
bk Abana	1268	17	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
sp P. of Balmaha	1498	Mar. 4	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. RR.
sp Kambira	1855	4	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Newman Hall	1527	9	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Firth of Clyde	1181	10	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Katie Stuart..	3.7	13	Marseilles..	To order
bk Gloria	7..	18	Cardiff	J. C. Pacheco & C
bk Parthenia ...	749	23	Cardiff	J. C. Pacheco & C
bg L. M. Smith.	379	23	Rosario ...	J. H. Bellamy & C
sp Cypromene ..	1750	25	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Co. of Clare..	1498	29	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
bk Lynnwood...	1105	30	New York	Watson, R. & C.
sp Nettie Murphy	1873	30	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.
bg Darwin	499	30	Cardiff	J. C. Pacheco & C
bk Dacca..	993	31	Pensacola..	Geral de C. & I.
sp Coringa......	1289	April 1	New York.	Ind. do Brazil
bg Flora	523	1	New York	Va. W. Guim. & C
sp Anglo America	1143	1	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
bk Trongate.....	949	1	Pensacola .	Geral de C. & I.
sp Vandnara	1916	2	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
sp Galgate......	2247	9	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C,
bk Violet	846	9	Brunswick.	Va. W. Guim. & C.
bk St. Julien....	1049	11	Norfolk....	Gas Co.
sp Lizzie Burrill	1185	11	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
bk Cashmere....	1245	11	Pisagua....	In distress
bg Century.....	181	14	Jersey.....	Magalhães & C.
sp Jane Burrill .	1835	15	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
bg Gordon Ben't	247	15	Mossoró...	W. R. Mc Niven.
sp Larnica......	1400	16	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
Danish				
bg Watenvitch..	187	Mar. 23	Marseilles.	J. Moore & C.
bg Amele	292	April 15	Rosario ...	To order
Dutch				
bg Elise & Susane	228	Mar. 24	Bs. Aires..	Siqueira & Co.
French				
bk Galathée.....	1191	Feb. 19	Pisagua....	In distress
bk Lion........	470	Mar. 10	Cor. Ver...	Madrépara Co.
schr Anemone ..	100	April 6	S. F'co Sul	Santos, Abreu &C
German				
bk Senta	1027	Feb 13	Hamburg..	H. Stoltz & C
bk Frieda	988	14	Hamburg..	C. Hecksher & C
bg Hei. Becker.	395	15	V. do Prado	Souza Alves & C
bk Ernst	960	17	Antwerp ..	E. Otto & C
bg August......	244	24	S. F'co Sul.	To order
bk Rialto.......	1182	Mar. 0	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Koelleker	1787	16	Hull	Gas Co.
bk C. W. Bormnn	480	25	V. do Prado	Souza Alves & C.
bk J. W. Burm'ter	1147	26	Oporto ...	Macedo Jr. & C.
bg Activ.......	260	Ap. 9	Mossoró...	John Moore & C.
bg Apoll.......	300	11	Mossoró...	To order
Italian				
bk Gehon.......	498	Mar. 21	Marseilles.	Geral de C. & I.
Norwegian				
bg Victoria.....	275	Mar. 2	Mossoró ..	To order
bk Hippolyta ...	603	24	Swansea...	Brazilian Coal Co
bg Reindeer	209	28	Aracajú ...	To order
bk Dagmar	254	29	Mont'deo.	Frias Hermanos
bg Finnvid	258	April 11	Bs. Aires..	G. Gudgeon & C
bg Leidi.......	317	12	Bs. Aires..	Sequeira & C.
bk Norma	1008	16	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
Portuguese				
bk B. Formigosa	532	Mar. 18	Oporto ...	Veiga Pinto & C
bk Isolina.......	256	April 12	Aracajú...	C. Abranches & C
Russian				
bk Australia	912	Feb. 26	Cardiff	S. W. Tempest
bk Vesta.......	554	April 1	Mossoró...	G. Sabola & C
Swedish				
bg Hermes.....	316	April 9	Bs. Aires..	C. Hecksher & C

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 15th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
268,057,000$	Jan.—July	5	Apolices	200$—1,000$	1,000$000	1,000$000—1,002$000
123,105,100	Quarterly	4	do gold	100—1,000	1,072 000	1,071 000—1,074 000
119,600	Jan.—July	4	do	1,000$	—	—
14,804,500	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1868	1,000		—
25,294,000	Quarterly	4½	do 1879	1,000	1,535 000	—
18,350,000	do	4	do 1889	1,000	1,710 000	—
8,050,800	Jan.—July	6	State of Rio de Janeiro	500—1,000	1,300 000	.... —1,300 000
				500—200	110 %	990 000— ....

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
			RAILWAYS.			
1,300,000$	May—Nov.	8	Bragantina	200$	196$	—
1,500,000	do	6½	Campos and Carangola	200	195	—
....	....	..	Geral do Brazil	£11.5	4	—
....	....	5	do	£20	2	—
1,133,200	Jan.—July	6½	Juiz de Fóra and Piau	200	192	—
15,167,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Leopoldina	200	108	118$000— 140$000
£3,049,610	do	5—6	do gold	£50	600	—
....	Jan.—July	5	do	£11 5 s.	18 500	—
5,000,000	Mar—Sept.	7	Oeste de Minas	200	200	—
£1,125,000	Jan.—July	5	Sapucahy	£20	53	—
1,308,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	200	192	—
£137,100	Jan.—July	6	do gold	£50	440	—
10,300,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	Sorocabana	100	67	.... — 66 000
£177,450	Apr.—Oct.	6	do gold	£50	700	—
593,000	Jan.—July.	7	União Valenciana	200	140	—
			TRAMWAYS.			
£787,500	Jan.—July	5	Cant. e Viação Fluminense	£20	90	—
435,000	do	6	Carris Urbanos	500	490	—
771,300	do	7	do	100	102	—
214,600	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco	200	..	—
226,600	Jan.—July	6½	Villa Isabel	200	198	—
			SHIPPING.			
12,000,000	Jan.—Dec.	7	Lloyd Brazileiro	200	140	100$000 — ....
			CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES			
892,800	Apr.—Oct.	8½	Pureza	200	180	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Quissamã	200	180	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Rio Branco	200	169	—
			MILLS.			
1,874,400	Feb.—Aug.	7	Alliança	200	200	.... — 200$000
290,400	May—Nov.	7	America Fabril	200	70	—
1,539,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial	200	205	—
1,301,000	May—Nov.	7	Carioca	200	205	200$000— ....
496,200	Apr.—Oct.	7	Confiança Industrial	200	200	—
515,200	do	7	Industrial Mineira	200	192	—
600,000	....	9	Manufactora Fluminense	200	210	—
£392,000	Jan.—July	6	Petropolitana	£20	..	—
3,000,000	do	7	Progr. Industrial do Brazil	200	200	—
308,000	Jan.—July	7	Rink	200	195	—
2,500,000	do	6½	S. Christovão	200	..	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Lazaro	200	100	—
367,900	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara	100	..	—
£675,000	Jan.—July	6	União Industrial S. Sebastião	£20 10 s	106	—
			MISCELLANEOUS			
£337,500	Jan.—July	6	Agricola do Ribeirão Preto	£20	160	—
2,589,300	Jan.—July	7	Banco de Viação do Brazil	100	19	18$000 — ....
6,950,100	....	6	Banco Credito Movel, consols	100	20	27 500 — 12$000
985,000	....	7	Brazil Agricola	200	195	—
£562,500	Jan.—July.	5	Empreza de Obras Publicas	£20	50	—
4,254,600	do	7	do	250	200	—
£150,000	May—Nov	7	Lavoura Ind. & Colon.	£20	..	—
600,000	Jan.—July	8	Nacional de Oleos	200	150	—
£148,000	Jan.—July	7	Saneamento do Rio	£20	240	—
2,853,200	Feb.—Aug.	7	Serviços Maritimos	200	..	—

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000$	600,000$	50,000$	Carioca	3$000—Aug 92	100$	210$000	—
28,000,000	28,000,000	..	Lloyd Brazileiro	....	200	..	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	..	Nac. Navegação Costeira	....	160	..	—
6,000,000	1,200,000	..	Norte e Sul	12.42%p.a. Jan. 91	40	55 000	—

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000$	200,000$	70,667$	Alliança	1$000—Jan. 93	20$	9$000	.... — 15$000
3,000,000	750,000	251,369	Argus Fluminense	20 000—Jan. 93	250	400 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	50,272	Atalaia	1 000—Jan. 93	10	9 500	9$000 — ....
2,000,000	200,000	..	Bonança	1 000—Jan. 93	20	10 000	—
7,500,000	3,000,000	464	Brazil Federal	4 000—July 92	40	..	—
4,000,000	200,000	170,000	Confiança	2 000—Jan 93	20	11 000	—
4,000,000	520,000	370,000	Fidelidade	10 000—July 93	125	180 000	.... —180 000
2,500,000	250,000	206,008	Garantia	14 000—Jan. 93	100	145 000	140 000— ....
2,000,000	200,000	150,000	Geral	4 000—Jan. 93	20	54 000	.... — 53 000
2,000,000	200,000	11,753	Indemnizadora	1 000—Jan. 93	20	17 000	—
8,000,000	400,000	50,000	Integridade	6 000—Jan. 93	100	60 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	15,447	Lealdade	500—Jan. 93	10	9 000	—
5,000,000	750,000	145,000	Previdente	3 000—Jan. 93	30	37 000	31 000— ....
4,000,000	250,000	27,735	Prosperidade	3 000—Feb. 92	20	21 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	39,723	União Com. dos Varegistas	4 000—Jan. 93	20	47 000	45 000 — ....
2,000,000	200,000	13,412	Vigilancia	1 000—Jan. 93	10	7 000	6 000— ....

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,000,000$	1,000,000$	..	Alagoana	....	40$	25$000	—
1,600,000	320,000	..	Cabo Frio	....	40	43 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	..	Cataguazes	....	20	..	—
200,000,000	60,000,000	..	Geral do Brazil	....	70	1 000	—
....	....	..	do	....	200	1 500	—
20,000,000	5,000,000	45,572	Minas de S. Jeronymo	....	25	5 000	—
20,000,000	5,000,000	..	Muzambinho	....	60	120 000	—
40,000,000	8,000,000	..	Nordeste do Brazil	....	40	60 000	—
12,000,000	2,400,000	..	Norte de S. Paulo	....	40	7 000	—
60,000,000	6,705,000	2,210,718	Oeste de Minas	....	200	80 000	—
....	2,700,000	..	do 2 series	....	75	13 000	—
....	11,073,750	..	do 3 series	....	65	45 000	—
8,000,000	1,600,000	..	Paraopeba	....	40	51 000	—
30,000,000	6,000,000	..	Peçanha to Araxá	....	40	1 500	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	Quilombo	Int.—Jan. 91	200	86 000	—
3,000,000	900,000	..	Tijuca	....	100	20 000	—
70,000,000	....	..	União Sorocabana-Ituana	6 %—Jan. 92	200	120 000	—
....	....	..	do 2 series	....	60	34 000	—
7,600,000	1,080,173	32,302	União Valenciana	6½ %—Feb. 84	200	..	—
3,000,000	600,000	..	Vassouras e Pary do Alferes	....	40	16 000	—
42,000,000	42,000,000	..	Viação Ferrea Sapucahy	....	200	13 500	—
			TRAMWAYS				
5,000,000$	5,000,000$	..	Carioca	...	200$	200$000	—
1,200,000	....	..	Corcovado (and hotel)	14$000—July 91	..	..	—
2,000,000	12,000,000	..	Jardim Botanico	3 000—Jan. 93	200	175 000	172$000 —....
12,800,000	800,000	84,186	Pernambuco	6 000—Jan. 93	100	120 000	—
1,000,000	12,000,000	556 826	S. Christovão	.. —Jan. 93	200	200 000	200 000— 210$000
3,000,000	3,000,000	94,181	Villa Isabel	8 000—July 91	200	..	—

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000$	4,000,000$	330,137$	Agricola do Brazil	2$400—Jan. 93	80$	10$000	—
1,000,000	600,000	40,000	Alliança do Brazil	5 250—July 91	120	80 000	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	413,801	Auxiliar	10 000—Jan. 92	200	250 000	—
2,400,000	2,400,000	343,374	Bolsa	20 000—Feb. 91	100	75 000	—
M10,000,000	M2,500,000	..	Brasilianische	10 %—May 91	M250	..	—
100,000,000	33,000,000	45,401,481	Brazil	12 000—Jan. 93	200	161 000	—
....	33,000,000	..	do 2 series	6 000—Jan. 93	100	73 000	—
3,393,000	3,393,000	100,000	Brazil e Landres	5 000—Feb. [illegible]	40	..	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,826,230	Brazil-Norte America	2 000—July 92	200	14 000	—
2,000,000	1,513,120	33,074	Classes Laboriosas	10%p.a.—July 92	50	50 000	—
20,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	Commercial do Rio de Jan	10 000—Jan. 93	200	200 000	201$000—....
2,000,000	2,000,000	366,159	Commerciantes	5 000—July 91	100	7 000	—
20,000,000	12,000,000	3,400,000	Commercio	10 000—Jan. 93	200	221 000	225 000—2[illegible]$000
....	1,600,000	..	do 2 series	2 000—Jan. 93	40	40 000	.... — [illegible]
80,000,000	80,000,000	1,543,565	Constructor do Brazil	2 000—Feb. [illegible]	200	30 000	27 000— 31 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Credito Commercial	6 000—July 91	100	100 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	411,037	Credito Garantido	6 000—July 92	200	155 000	—
1,500,000	1,000,000	111,951	Credito Mercantil	15%p.a.—July 91	200	138 000	—
23,000,000	23,000,000	1,210,216	Credito Movel	7 500—Feb. [illegible]	200	30 000	.... — 31 000
40,000,000	20,000,000	224,888	Credito Popular	12%p.a.—Jan. [illegible]	100	21 000	.... — 21 000
20,000,000	2,500,000	981,178	Credito Real do Brazil	12%p.a.—Jan. [illegible]	210	150 000	—
....	1,895,800	..	do 2 series	12%p.a.—Jan. 92	100	93 000	—
....	10,313,840	..	do comm. dep.	12%p.a.—Jan. [illegible]	200	190 000	—
10,000,000	8,700,000	297,151	Credito Rural e Internac.	7 500—July [illegible]	160	11 000	.... — [illegible]
5,000,000	5,000,000	2,500,000	Depositos e Descontos	12 000—Jan. [illegible]	200	210 000	.... — [illegible]
5,000,000	5,010,000	456,017	Franco-Brazileiro	3 000—Jan. [illegible]	200	46 500	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	404,278	Iniciador de Melhoramentos	4 000—Jan. [illegible]	100	18 000	—
[illegible]	2,000,000	250,000	Intermediario	8 000—Jan.	200	221 000	—
[illegible]	10,000,000	657,103	Lavoura e Commercio	4 000—Jan. [illegible]	200	73 000	.... — [illegible]
£1,500,000	£750,000	£500,000	London & Brazilian, Limited	14%p.a.—Apr. [illegible]	£10	..	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	120,000	Metropolitano do Brazil	10 %—Oct. 91	20	5 000	.... 12 100
2,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Mercantil dos Varegistas	10 000—Jan. [illegible]	200	180 000	—
2,500,000	2,500,000	12,186	Operarios	700—Aug. 91	10	5 500	—
50,000,000	25,000,000	2,304,000	Paris e Rio	3 000—July 92	100	14 000	10 000— ....
3,000,000	3,000,000	500,000	Popular	5 000—Jan. [illegible]	100	85 000	.... — [illegible]
190,000,000	....	123,000	Republica do Brazil	—	100	130 000	[illegible]
....	....	33,500	do 2 series		100	103 000	.... — [illegible]
200,000,000	100,000,000	2,810,725	Republica dos E. U. do Brazil	4 000—Jan. [illegible]	200	97 500	—
1,000,000	907,000	71,003	Rio de Janeiro	3 000—July [illegible]	70	70 000	—
20,000,000	4,000,000	80,000	Rio e Matto Grosso	6 000—Jan. [illegible]	60	30 000	—
20,000,000	15,000,000	7,200,000	Rural e Hypothecario	10 000—Jan. [illegible]	200	214 000	[illegible]
....	....	..	do 2 series	5 000—Jan. [illegible]	100	103 000	[illegible]
2,000,000	2,000,000	804,883	Sociedade Bancaria	6 000—July [illegible]	200	100 000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	810,000	Sul-Americano	10%p.a.—Jan. 92	200	10 000	—
10,000,000	6,200,000	316,629	União Ibero-Americano	5 000—Jan. 92	100	7 200	
			PROVINCIAL.				
7,500,000$	7,500,000	519,161$	Credito Real S. Paulo	10%p.a.—Jan. [illegible]	200	15 $000	—
....	....	..	do 2 series	10%p.a.—Jan. [illegible]	40	24 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos	10 000—Jan. [illegible]	200	250 000	—
....	1,250,000	..	do 2 series	2 500—Jan.	80	40 000	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	525,000	S. Paulo	6 000—Jan. 93	100	123 000	—
24,000,000	7,557,090	288,015	União S. Paulo	8%p.a.—Jan. [illegible]	70	[illegible]	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
15,827,000	Jan.—July	6	Credito Real do Brazil	100$	51 %	51% — [illegible]
	do	5	do gold	£11 5 s	[illegible]	.... — [illegible]
10,096,[illegible]	Apr—Oct	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo	100$	92%	—
....	....	7	Credito Rural e Internacional	100	75%	—
6,763,[illegible]	....	6	Rep. dos Estados Unidos	100	82%	—
[illegible]	...	5	do gold	100	..	—
6,130,[illegible]	May—Nov	6	Predial	100	61%	—
500,000	....		União Agricola do Brazil	100	83%	.... — [illegible]
[illegible]	Jan.—Jul.	6	União, S. Paulo	100		—

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
6,000,000$	6,000,000$	138,307$	Alliança	16$000—Jan. [illegible]	200$	305$000	300$000 —31[illegible]
1,8[illegible]	8[illegible],000	133,051	America Fabril	12 000—Feb. [illegible]	200	..	—
3,[illegible],000	3,000,000	85,738	Brazil Industrial	.. —Feb. 93	200	200 000	200 000 — ....
[illegible]	300,000	564	Brazileira	8 000—Aug. [illegible]	200	200 000	—
3,[illegible],000	3,000,000	53,172	Carioca	.. —Jan. [illegible]	200	220 000	—
3,[illegible],000	3,600,000	211,200	Confiança Industrial	12 000—Jan. [illegible]	200	225 000	.... — [illegible]
2,[illegible],000	2,400,000	..	Corcovado	3 000—July 91	200	125 000	—
[illegible]	250,000	..	D. Isabel	....	200	212 000	—
[illegible]	600,000	13,624	Industrial Mineira	12 000—Aug. 92	200	200 000	—
1,[illegible],000	1,000,000	..	Manufactora Fluminense	....	200	205 000	—
4,[illegible],000	4,000,000	22,000	Petropolitana	9 000—July [illegible]	200	140 000	—
3,[illegible],000	3,000,000	..	Progresso Ind.	7 000—July [illegible]	200	132 000	135 000— [illegible]
1,[illegible],000	1,000,000	227,322	Rink	1 000—July [illegible]	200	200 000	—
3,[illegible],000	3,200,000	137,647	S. Lazaro	[illegible]%p.a.—Aug. 91	200	235 000	—
36,[illegible],000	18,400,000	..	do 2 series	....	100	7 000	—
[illegible]	600,000	20,770	S. Pedro de Alcantara	.. —Jan. [illegible]	200	130 000	—
10,[illegible],000	4,468,440	..	União Industrial S. Sebastião	3 400—Jan. 91	200	150 000	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
8,000,000$	2,400,000$	..	Agricola de Paranapanema	3$000—July 91	50$	60$000	—
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agricola do Ribeirão Preto	10 %—July 91	50	..	—
7,000,000	7,000,600	..	Cant. e Viação Fluminense	4 000—July 91	200	215 000	—
768,400	768,400	20 000$	[illegible] Fluminense	.. —Jan. 93	200	210 000	—
6,000,000	2,400,000	16,916	Central do Brazil	4 000—Jan. 93	80	41 000	.... — [illegible]
10,000,000	4,000,000	36,332	Ceres Brazileira	10 %—Aug. 91	80	10 000	—
60,000,000	60,000,000	..	Empreza de Obras Publicas	15 %—Sept. 91	200	19 000	.... — 21 000
20,000,000	4,000,000	..	Evoneas Fluminense	2 800—July 91	40	15 000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	453,587	Industrial do Brazil	.. —Feb. [illegible]	200	..	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	..	Melhoramentos no Brazil	4 500—July 91	200	33 500	15$000— 3[illegible] 000
20,000,000	10,000,000	..	do do Rio	Int.—Jan. 91	100	20 000	—
15,000,000	3,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo	....	200	50 000	.... — [illegible]
20,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitana	....	40	20 000	—
7,500,000	5,250,000	24,480	Nacional de Forjas e Est'os	....	100	20 000	19 000— 25 000
1,200,000	1,200,000	..	Nacional de Oleos	5 000—Jan. 91	..	35 000	—
25,000,000	8,750,000	..	Nova Era Rural	3 500—July 91	200	9 000	—
50,000,000	10,000,000	..	Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil	....	40	2 000	—
10,000,000	2,500,000	21,805	Saneamento do Rio	12%p.a.—July 91	70	35 000	—
8,000,000	4,000,000	..	Serviços Maritimos	13½%—July 91	100	30 000	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	34,917	Torrens Brazileira	5 000—Jan. 93	50	47 000	45 000—
20,000,000	20,000,000	..	União In. dos Est. do Braz	4 000—July 91	200	20 000	10 000— ....

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